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1108

Year **1108** (**MCVIII**) was a leap year starting on Wednesday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	11th century · **12th century** · 13th century
Decades:	1080s · 1090s · **1100s** · 1110s · 1120s
Years:	1105 · 1106 · 1107 · **1108** · 1109 · 1110 · 1111

1108 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1108 *MCVIII*
Ab urbe condita	1861
Armenian calendar	557 ԹՎ ՇԾԷ
Assyrian calendar	5858
Balinese saka calendar	1029–1030
Bengali calendar	515
Berber calendar	2058
English Regnal year	8 Hen. 1 – 9 Hen. 1
Buddhist calendar	1652
Burmese calendar	470
Byzantine calendar	6616–6617
Chinese calendar	丁亥年 (Fire Pig) 3804 or 3744 — *to* — 戊子年 (Earth Rat) 3805 or 3745
Coptic calendar	824–825
Discordian calendar	2274

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Events

By place

Europe

- Spring – King Sigurd I (**the Crusader**) sails from England, on the Norwegian Crusade to Palestine. He repels a Muslim fleet near the Tagus River, then attacks Sintra, Lisbon and Alcácer do Sal, and finally defeats a second Muslim fleet further south.[1]
- May 29 – Battle of Uclés: Almoravid forces defeat the armies of Castile and León. The advance of the Reconquista is halted, and the Berbers re-capture the towns of Uclés, Cuenca, Huete and Ocaña. The Christians, many of nobility, are beheaded.[2]
- July 29 – King Philip I (**the Amorous**) dies at Melun, after a 48-year reign. He is succeeded by his son Louis VI (**the Fat**), who faces at the start of his rule insurrections, from feudal brigands and rebellious robber barons.
- September – Siege of Dyrrhachium: Italo-Norman forces under Bohemond I lift the siege due to illness and lack of supplies. Bohemond becomes a vassal of the Byzantine Empire by signing the Treaty of Devol.

- Autumn – The Principality of Nitra ceases to exist, after King Coloman (**the Learned**) of Hungary, deposes its last ruler, Álmos, duke of Croatia.
- The consuls of Bergamo are first mentioned, indicating that the city has become an independent commune in Lombardy (Northern Italy).[3]

Levant

- Summer – Jawali Saqawa, Turkish ruler (*atabeg*) of Mosul, accepts a ransom of 30,000 dinar by Count Joscelin I and releases his cousin Baldwin II, count of Edessa, who is held as prisoner (see 1104).[4]
- Baldwin II marches out against Sidon, with the support of a squadron of sailor-adventurers from various Italian cities. A Fatimid fleet from Egypt defeats the Italians in a sea-battle outside the harbour.[5]

Asia

- The Taira and Minamoto clans join forces to rule Japan, after defeating the warrior monks of the Enryaku-ji temple near Kyoto. The Taira replaces many Fujiwara nobles in important offices – while the Minamoto gains more military experience by bringing parts of Northern Honshu under Japanese control (approximate date).

By topic

Religion

- Chichester Cathedral is consecrated under Ralph de Luffa, bishop of Chichester, in England.
- Construction begins on the tower of Winchester Cathedral, building continues until 1120.
- Pistoia Cathedral in Italy is damaged by a severe fire.

Births

- Andronikos Komnenos, Byzantine prince (d. 1142)
- Baldwin IV (**the Builder**), count of Hainaut (d. 1171)
- Bohemond II, Italo-Norman prince of Antioch (d. 1130)
- Derbforgaill (or **Derval**), Irish princess (d. 1193)
- Ghiyath ad-Din Mas'ud, Seljuk sultan (d. 1152)
- Henry X (**the Proud**), duke of Bavaria (d. 1139)
- Leopold IV (**the Generous**), duke of Bavaria (d. 1141)

Deaths

Ethiopian calendar	1100–1101
Hebrew calendar	4868–4869
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1164–1165
- *Shaka Samvat*	1029–1030
- *Kali Yuga*	4208–4209
Holocene calendar	11108
Igbo calendar	108–109
Iranian calendar	486–487
Islamic calendar	501–502
Japanese calendar	Kajō 3 / Tennin 1 (天仁元年)
Javanese calendar	1013–1014
Julian calendar	1108 *MCVIII*
Korean calendar	3441
Minguo calendar	804 before ROC 民前804年
Nanakshahi calendar	−360
Seleucid era	1419/1420 AG
Thai solar calendar	1650–1651
Tibetan calendar	阴火猪年 (female Fire-Pig) 1234 or 853 or 81 — *to* — 阳土鼠年 (male Earth-Rat) 1235 or 854 or 82

- January 4 – Gertrude, Grand Princess of Kiev
- March 18 – Abe no Munetō, Japanese samurai (b. 1032)
- May 21 – Gerard, Norman archbishop of York
- May 29
  - García Ordóñez, Castilian nobleman
  - Sancho Alfónsez, Castilian nobleman
- July 5 – Guy of Hauteville, Italo-Norman diplomat
- July 29 – Philip I (**the Amorous**), king of France
- November 15 – Enrico Contarini, bishop of Castello
- García Álvarez, Castilian official and military leader
- Gonzalo, bishop of Mondoñedo (approximate date)
- Gregory III, count of Tusculum (approximate date)
- Gundulf, bishop of Rochester (approximate date)
- Guy II (**the Red**), French nobleman and crusader
- Mafalda of Pulla-Calabria, Norman noblewoman (b. 1060)
- Urse d'Abetot, Norman sheriff of Worcestershire
- Veera Ballala I, Indian ruler of the Hoysala Empire
- Wang, Chinese empress of the Song Dynasty (b. 1084)

King Louis VI (**the Fat**) (r. 1108–1137)

References

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2. McGrank, Lawrence (1981). "Norman crusaders and the Catalan reconquest: Robert Burdet and the principality of Tarragona 1129-55". *Journal of Medieval History*. **7** (1): 67–82. doi:10.1016/0304-4181(81)90036-1 (https://doi.org/10.1016%2F0304-4181%2881%2990036-1).
3. Kleinhenz, Christopher (2004). *Medieval Italy: an encyclopedia, Volume 1* (https://books.google.com/books?id=1piMMqjAf1MC&vq=1102&dq=1101+sicile&source=gbs_navlinks_s). New York: Routledge. ISBN 0-415-93930-5.
4. Steven Runciman (1952). *A History of The Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem*, p. 90. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3.
5. Steven Runciman (1952). *A History of The Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem*, p. 74. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3.

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